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I is devoted to the laboratories of psychology; Chapter II treats of Psychological Methods; Chapter III of Sensations, Perceptions, and Attention; Chapter IV of Movements and Will; Chapter V of Memory; Chapter VI of Ideation; Chapter VII of Psychometry; Chapter VIII of Methods of Observation and of Interrogatories. There is a description in the book of Hipp's chronoscope, which even Külpe's work lacks, as also of the common methods of registration and of the other stereotyped procedures. "Experimental psychology," M. Binet says, "is autonomous and has been definitively organised into a distinct and independent science. It is independent of metaphysics, but it does not exclude all metaphysical results. It supposes no particular solution of the great problems of life and of the soul. It has no special drift, spiritualistic, materialistic, monistic, or otherwise; it is a natural science, and nothing more."

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THE CIVILISATION OF CHRISTENDOM AND OTHER STUDIES. By *Bernard Bosanquet*.

London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 1893. Pp., 383. Price, \$1.50.

The Ethical Library, of which this book is the first number "is not," its editor says, "a new 'Science Series.' It will not contain books on moral science properly so called. The chief results of the modern study of mind and morals will for the most part be assumed without scientific demonstration. The guarantee to the public that the underlying principles are not mere assumption or isolated *aperçus* must be the names of the writers themselves, who, it is hoped, will be recognised as specialists in particular departments of mental and moral philosophy." Other volumes in this library have been promised by Prof. Henry Sidgwick, Mr. Leslie Stephen, Mr. D. G. Ritchie, Mrs. Sophie Bryant, and the Editor, J. H. Muirhead. Mr. Bosanquet's book is a collection of addresses delivered by him before various English societies, and of essays recently published in ethical periodicals. Their titles are as follows: "Future of Religious Observance"; "Some Thoughts on the Transition from Paganism to Christianity"; "The Civilisation of Christendom"; "Old Problems under New Names"; "Are we Agnostics?"; "The Communication of Moral Ideas as a Function of an Ethical Society"; "Right and Wrong in Feeling"; "Training in Enjoyment"; "Luxury and Refinement"; "The Antithesis Between Individualism and Socialism Philosophically Considered"; "Liberty and Legislation." Our readers will derive pleasure and profit from the perusal of these essays of Mr. Bosanquet, who has here expressed his opinions upon some important ethical and social topics with much grace and art.

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DIE PHILOSOPHIE DES NICOLAUS MALEBRANCHE. By *Dr. Mario Novaro*. Berlin:

Mayer & Müller. 1893.

This little book (107 pages) is a clear and enthusiastic presentation of the philosophy of Malebranche, a subject on which Dr. Novaro has also written in Italian. Bruno, not Bacon, nor Descartes, claims Dr. Novaro, is the father of modern philosophy; it is he who pointed out the true paths which modern philosophy, and in